

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-19 have been cancelled in favor of new claims 20-24, which better define the subject matter Applicants regard as their invention. Support for the features of claims 20-24 is provided by the original claims, Figs. 7 and 8, and the specification on pages 25-32. The new claims have been drafted to overcome the issues underlying the rejections under 35 USC §112, first paragraph.

Claims 1-19 were rejected, under 35 USC §102(b), as being anticipated by Nguyen (US 5,555,002). To the extent these rejections are deemed applicable to new claims 20-24, Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claim 20 defines an electronic apparatus provided with a picture generation apparatus, a picture display apparatus, and a controller. The picture generation apparatus: (1) generates picture data having a resolution of $m' \times n'$; (2) stores the picture data in a predetermined position of a memory, having a resolution of $M \times N$ ($M > m'$, $N > n'$); (3) reads the picture data from the memory and (4) generates a picture signal having a resolution of $M \times N$. The picture display apparatus displays the picture signal, or some portion thereof, on a picture display

surface that has a resolution of $m \times n$ ($M > m$, $N > n$). And the controller independently controls: (1) the position of the region in memory for storing the picture data and (2) the position of the region on the picture display surface for displaying the picture data.

With the claimed structure, the present invention makes it possible to use the same interface between a picture generation apparatus and a picture display apparatus even when the resolution of picture data generated in the picture generation apparatus and the resolution of the picture display surface of the picture display apparatus vary. Consequently, it is possible to share and standardize the picture display apparatus, thus resulting in less cost.

For example, a video board in a computer may operate such that a CPU: (1) writes picture data, having a resolution of $m' \times n'$, into a memory and (2) writes a picture signal, having a resolution of $M \times N$ that is greater than $m' \times n'$, to a display apparatus. In this situation, the video could be displayed in an $m' \times n'$ window of an $M \times N$ display surface. In cases like this, the present invention would prove valuable.

By contrast to the claimed structure, Nguyen discloses generating an analog image signal, having a resolution of $M \times N$, and displaying the image signal on a display having a resolution

of $m \times n$ ($M > m$, $N > n$). Nguyen's device features an A/D converter that performs an A/D conversion on an $m \times n$ portion of the $M \times N$ analog image signal for display of the A/D converted portion on the display. The $m \times n$ portion is specified by means of a conversion clock signal provided to the A/D converter. By controlling the conversion clock signal, it is possible to pan and scroll the displayed portion of the image signal to view any contiguous $m \times n$ portion of the entire $M \times N$ analog image signal.

However, Nguyen discloses no element that stores picture data in a memory of an image generation apparatus. As a result, Nguyen cannot disclose the feature recited in claim 20 of a controller that individually controls: (1) the position of a region in a memory for storing picture data in an image generation apparatus and (2) the position of a region on a picture display surface for displaying a picture signal in an image display apparatus. Therefore, Nguyen's device cannot make possible the use of the same interface where the resolution of picture data generated in an image generation apparatus and the resolution on a picture display surface of a picture display apparatus vary.

In accordance with the above discussion, Applicants submit that Nguyen does not anticipate the subject matter defined by

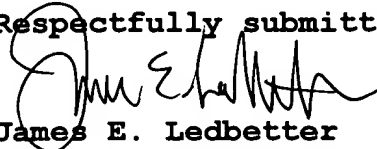
claim 20. Therefore, allowance of claim 20 and all claims dependent therefrom is warranted.

Independent claim 24 similarly recites the above-described features distinguishing claim 20 from Nguyen. For the same reasons these features distinguish claim 20 from Nguyen, so too do they distinguish claim 24. Therefore, allowance of claim 24 is warranted.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

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JEL/DWW/

Respectfully submitted,

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